

foodstuffs to supply the Organic Minerals and Vitamins, required by the body." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Vigor-Building", borne on the carton, was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and was false and fraudulent,

On July 18, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23248. Misbranding of Hill's Nose Drops. U. S. v. 169 Packages of Hill's Nose Drops. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32707. Sample no. 41400-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 169 packages of Hill's Nose Drops at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 14, 1934, by the Wyeth Chemical Co., from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of ephedrine (0.5 per cent) and essential oils, including peppermint oil and methyl salicylate (5 per cent), incorporated in mineral oil.

The libel charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Bottle label) "Invaluable in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes of nose and throat"; (carton) "The Modern Aid for Relief of * * * Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, Rhinitis, etc., invaluable in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes of nose and throat"; (circular) "Modern Scientific Way To Care for the Nose and Throat [The anatomical illustrations with descriptive wording] Eye Socket Ethmoid Cells Middle Turbinate Bone Nasal Septum Sinuses Clogged up with Infection Anatomical cross-section of nasal passages within circle as outlined on accompanying sketch. This shows nasal passages and sinuses obstructed by swollen and inflamed mucous membrane which usually develops during colds, hay-fever, rhinitis, etc. Sinuses Free from Infection Normal condition of nasal passages and sinuses; showing free access of air through upper respiratory tract. Note free openings from sinuses in nasal passages. Science Makes Good Use of a great discovery Perhaps one of the greatest scientific discoveries ever made is Ephedrine. It has remarkable properties. When applied to mucous membranes it contracts the hair-like blood vessels and thus diminishes congestion and reduces swelling. When the sinus cavities or nasal mucous membranes are inflamed Ephedrine shrinks the congested areas and so reduces inflammation which is usually the cause of pain and misery. Now, in a great medical laboratory, the way has been found to compound Ephedrine and other clinically proven agents into a * * * healing liquid of marvelous effectiveness. That liquid is Hill's Nose Drops. How and Where Most Colds Start Nearly every breath you take endangers the health of your nose and throat. For the air is laden with germs and irritating dust particles that are the vehicles of disease. Of course, many of these germs are carried away, but some of them lodge in the moist, warm membranes where they thrive and multiply by the millions if neglected. Most coughs and colds start that way. Naturally, the most sensible way to check them is at the spot where they 'catch hold.' And nothing will help you do this quite like Hill's Nose Drops. For Relief and Protection This * * * healing liquid clears away congestion, reduces * * * inflammation to an amazing degree and spreads a comforting, protective film over the mucous membranes of the nasal and throat passages. Thus Hill's Nose Drops help to clear the head, give you relief and aid in preventing infection. Follow These Simple Directions For * * * Hay Fever, Rhinitis and Simple Nasal Infections . . . Tilt back your head and put five or six drops of Hill's Nose Drops up each nostril. Let them filter through the nasal passages and back into the throat. Do this morning and night—oftener if your condition demands it. You'll get relief almost immediately. Soreness will diminish. Congestion is cleared away. Inflammation is reduced * * * Your head clears and you are able to breathe in comfort. For Sore Throat, * * * Gargling or spraying a teaspoonful of Hill's Nose Drops in a half glass of water will ease the

tightness. For Asthmatic Conditions * * * Hill's Nose Drops materially lessen the discomfort caused by asthma."

On October 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23249. Adulteration and misbranding of whisky. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Whisky. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 32710. Sample no. 64283-A.)

This case involved a product labeled, "Whiskey", which failed to conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The package failed to bear on its label a statement of the percentage of alcohol by volume.

On May 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six cases of whisky at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 18, 1933, by the Penn-Maryland Corporation, from Peoria, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Green River Whiskey—A Blend."

The libel charged that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the secondary bottle label, "All Government regulations have been complied with in the manufacture and bottling of this whiskey", and the statement on the main bottle label, "The whiskey blend without a headache", were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On October 22, 1934, the Penn-Maryland Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23250. Misbranding of Pyro Kil. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Pyro Kil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32771. Sample no. 65792-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On May 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of Pyro Kil at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 27, 1933, by the J-L Manufacturing Co., from Kansas City, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of 0.4 percent of a phenolic substance, approximately 4.6 percent of glycerin, and approximately 95 percent of water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label, were false and fraudulent: "Pyro Kil * * * for sufferers of Sore, Spongy and Bleeding Gums, Loose Teeth, Ulcers, Caused by Pyorrhea * * * Directions for Using Moore's Pyro-Kil Treatment Take about one tablespoonful in the mouth, work it thoroughly over the teeth and gums for at last three minutes. If the gums are too sore and tender to use Pyro-Kil full strength dilute with warm water but use full strength as soon as possible. Before expelling massage or brush the gums gently. Do not rinse the mouth with water for some time after using. Apply Pyro-Kil at least four or five times each day for the first two or three weeks, depending on results, after which the use of Pyro-Kil once or twice daily will be sufficient to guard against the further development of disease-producing bacteria. In connection with